

Jewish religion and represents it in relations with the Government. It also elects the member of the Senate assigned to the Jews by the Roumanian Constitution.

In Hungary the Orthodox and the Liberal communities each form a union recognized by the State, and since 1929 also the *status quo* communities. In 1929 a majority of the communities—134 of the 257 large, and 272 of the 429 small communities—were Orthodox; but as in Budapest, which comprises half of Hungarian Jewry, in 1930, 199,000 Jews belonged to Liberal., and only 35,000 to Orthodox Synagogues, the following of the former was greater.

In the United States, the Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform congregations have established three separate unions—the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations—which in 1927 comprised 677, or 22 per cent, of the congregations and were, in turn, united in a central organization, the Synagogue Council of America. Their main object is the upkeep of the Rabbinical Seminaries, for which they tax their congregations.

There are also religious associations of which the membership includes both communities and individuals: there is the ultra-Orthodox Agudath Israel with its centre in Frankfort and branches in every part of the

world; the
Association for Liberal Judaism in Germany,
founded in
1907; the World Union for Progressive
Judaism in Lon-
don, which represents the interests of Liberal
Judaism all
the world over and in 1928 and 1930 held
conferences
in London and Berlin, attended by delegates
from many
countries,

In the Zionist Organization, the Mizrachi
group aims at
developing the Jewish commonwealth in
Palestine inaccord-
ance with the Torah. More moderate in its
religious claims
than the Agudath Israel, it favours adjustment
of tradition
to modern conditions, but desires to effect it
within the
framework of the religious laws-